The Micmphis Appeal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55. H IDQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, !

CORESTS, MI = , May 23, 1822 5 I the attention of the Army to the man ordinate conduct of the following named officers of Colonel J. S. Scott's Regimen of Louislana Caval y: Cap. C. W. Keep company A; Cept. W. W. Leake. company C; Capt. John Routh Willams, company D. Capt. J. Berja do, Cc. P., Captain Fearlon Cannon, company G; Capt ain John Campbel, company H; Capt. A. Lejoune, company I; Capt. William L. Duto,

sented themselves in person at these Heavann ters, in sended themselves in person at those Beaugna ters, in order to ledge complaints against their commanding afficer, have been promptly endered under arrest, and send a der goa a to Brigadist General Forcey, commanding at Moetle, to be confined at to t Morgan. The openial commanding regress that to a first the provisional army, "approved 11th December to some and in a confined at the provisional army, approved 11th December to some and in a confined and sixty-one, said furthey be one, but deems it proper to publish to the Armay not only his disapproval of such as a of institution. Some and in such times are dependent to which they be one, but deems it proper to publish to the Armay not only his disapproval of such as a of institution. batton, but his stern debruduation to visit them with

A. Ulief of Scall, GEO, G. GARNER, A. A. Gen rel "EXTRACT."

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, & General Orders No. 54.

By command of Gen BEAUSEGAED, GEOUGE WM. BRENT,
Asing the fof Saf.
GEO. G GARNER,
A. A. General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. ---.

discriers.

By order of Major Gene al Polis. GEORGE WI LIAMSON.

BEADQUARTERS by CORPS ARMY OF THE CORINTO, heay 2 th 1862. Special Orders No. 51. At I. leaves of absence granted to office a or men ter, of the army corps, except from the a Headquarter, are hereby revoked, and all persons holding them

By ord r of Major General POLK GRO, WILLIAMSON,

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI CENTR L RAILROAD COMPANY,
HOLLY SPRINGS, May 16 h 1862

SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT

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	CARPETS	

payment of accounts or for goods.

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DATION A MCEWER.

SEC. 12. Fe it further end

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. An Act to Further Provide for the Pub-

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been soon er ended, all white men who are residents of the onfederate States, between the ages of eigheen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons atoresaid who are now in the armies of the Coneracy, and whose term of service will expire fore the end of the war, shall be continued it he service for three years from the date of their origi al enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, squadrons, battalions and regineuts, whose term of original enlistment was or twelve meanly, shall have the right, within only days, on a day to be fixed by the command-

er of the brigade, to re-organize said companies,

battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President : Provided, further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained The sofficers basing without auth rivy abardoned yound the period of their original culistment, in the service by the provisions of this act beand who have not heretofore received furloughs most compatible with the public interest; and provided, turther, That in hen of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer sho may elect to receive it, at such time as the urlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, urther, That all persons under the age of eighteen years or over the age of thirty five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States in the regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies hereafter to be re-organized, shall be required to remain in their II Ald, effects and price'es absent from their respective companies, squadrone drapped four the rolls of the Army, and becomised as desisters; and when a rosted, that he romised as can be somer supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years, and all laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organizations thereof into companies, squadrors bat alions or regiments, shall be, and the

same is hereby, repealed. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, aquadrons, battalions or regiments or- detailed the men as follows: Cosgrove, Hoover, ganized, or in process of organization by au- Greiner, and McGnire to dig holes : Rote, Keller, within thirty days from the passage of this act, shoulders, who had to carry them full a mile. * Expiration of furlough, or otherwise, are ordered to so far completed as to have the whole number of John Tryer I posted as guard—his duty was to aptration of furiough, or otherwise, we ordered to the re-bell guns, and notify the cut these Headquarters within the next affect men requisite for organization actually enfolled. which the flash of the rebel guns, and notify the All absenters, without leave, at not embracing in said erganizations any per-icinity, will report to Cant. J. H. sons now in service, shall be mustered into the to fall on the sod, should the rebels hear us and Elimondeson, at the office of Titus & Co. in Meanphis within the rest seven days, who will furnish them with transportation if on the strength of the Confederate States as part of the transportation in its far all was quiet in the second quattransportation in the complete states of the confederate States as part of the service of the confederate States as part of the service of the same of the service of the same, to be received in that same of the service in which they are authorized when a complement from Gen. Magrader in the special shows preserved, will be arrested and treated as the complement from Gen. Magrader in the service of the service of the confederate States as part of the service of the confederate to organize, and shall elect their company, bat shape of a shell was sent us. Through the talion and regimer tal efficers.

provisions of this act, who are not already in were enabled to drop. It came within fifty service in the armies of the Confederate States, yards of us, burst, but did no damage. it shall be lawful for the President, with the conrollment in accordance with rules and regula- that the rebel pickets had discovered our operations to be prescribed by him.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted. That persons profled under the provisions of the preceding ection shall be assigned by the Secretary of | War to the different companies now in the service, shot was fired. The line was run through a soft until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shati be the evacuation, when we returned to this field. assigned to companies from the States from which to see the litelike pictures of Tryer, Cosgrove,

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the me maky unless presented here when due and payment | Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Sec etary Now York will be paid at this office beteafter instead of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

tary of War, and that at stated periods of not Lowe and myself, with the telegraph, had reachgreater than three months, details, determined ed an attitude of 2000 feet. With the aid of by lot, shall be mode from said reserve, so that | good glasses, we were enabled to view the whole each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be affair between these powerful contending armies. kent full : Provided, That the persons held in As the fight progressed, hasty observations were reserve may remain at home until called into made by the professor and given to me verbally, service by the President: Provided, also, That uring their stay at home they shall not receive McClellan and division commanders, through pay: Provided, further, That the persons com- the agency of the obedient field instrument rules and articles of war until mustered into the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would actual service of the Consederate States; except open on our brave follows. that said persons, when enrolled and libble to ot be combined in regimental, battalion, squad-

now serving in the army or mustered in the miliperetofore issued by the Secretary of War, and from the balloon (some said) fifteen miles. This who are continued in the service by virtue of fire was of short duration. his act, who have not received the bounty of

who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, A WE CAN NEITHER COLLECT MONEY DUE on, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering efficer under such regulations as must be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering efficer under such regulations as must be presented by the mustering efficer under such regulations as must be presented by the mustering efficer under such regulations as must be presented by the mustering efficient under such regulations as must be presented by the must be presented by on, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascerhe is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one approved musket, rife, shot gun, or carbine

Sec. 9. Be it further exacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion ever. That the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vasumed by fire last night. The fire was first dising arms are no more militia than they are seaStates are called forth to reput invasion, and emcancies by the promotion of any officer or offibeen distinguished in the service by exhibition One of the suff-rers is a poor widow, who havshall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall accumulated a comfortable living — Mississip-be filled by election: Provided, That all apcointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We have ever on hand a large stock of the above and the election of officers shall apply to those regi- up and protected, as the prondest occasion of his We have ever on hand a large stock of the above and to right unpro ther seasonable goods. Purther supplies striving we will take Confederate Bonds. Treasury Notes war war of the seasonable goods. Purther supplies striving we will take Confederate Bonds. Treasury Notes and to right unpro posed of twelve months and war companies retreat, had to turn and fight and repu'se the entry and the seasonable goods. Purther supplies striving the same and to right unpro posed of twelve months and war companies retreat, had to turn and fight and repu'se the entry and the same and to right unpro posed of twelve months and war companies.

Mississippi Notes, Arkansas War Bonds, Cotton, Wool, combined in the same organization, without reeach, Linesya, Butter, Eggs, etc., at market value, is gard to the manner in which the officers thereof inflicting severe loss upon them, and bringing off

dred and twenty-five, rank and file; each com pany of field artitlery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That all per sons subject to enrollment, who are not now the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service. Approved, April 16, 1862.

The Telegraph-Its Use by the Federal The following letter from Parker Spring, sup-

intendent of construction of U. S. military elegraph lines, gives an interesting account of the services of the Morse telegraph to the army, and of Gen. McClellan's use of it: From the Laneaster (Ponn) Express.]

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH HEADQ'RS. DEFT POTORIAC, GAIN & HILL.

7 miles from Richmond, June 2. From the time the army of the Potomac first t Washington the United States military teleraph has never for an hour been allowed to main in the rear. Before reaching his new eadquarters Gen. McClellan almost invariably carns that the wife is on the advance; that an office has already been opened at the point desgusted before he left his old camp, and that mmunication to the War Department at Vashington is open for him. In several intances, when the army had marched fifteen niles in one day, the telegraph had reached the ew quarters two hours in advance. When our roops are obliged to remain a few days in one osition, wires are immediately run from Gen. McClellan's headquarters to the headquarters of all commanders of divisions, thereby placing

nto our battery, No. 6, in order to give him legraphich communication from his beadquarers, which were distant about one and a half illes. This battery laid half a mile in front of Gen Hein'zleman, and within half a mile of a long chain of rebel batteries. The office at Battlery No. 6 was to be located under ground, in a bomb-proof arrangement, in order to save the precious life of the manipulator, who would be in his hole before daybreak next morning. I was informed by Gen. Heintzelman's aids that t was a very hazardous experiment: that from he point where the line must cross the fields the ebel officers could be heard diffictly giving command; that the rebel pickets were within two hundred and fifty yards of us, and if we attempted to distribute poles with our wagon we would be fired upon. Of these facts I informed all our men. Regardless of danger, they unanimonsly voted for the extension. Fortunately, that night was dark, and promptly at nine P. M. we were in readiness to commence operations After cautioning all hands to work quietly,

timely notice received from our guard, Mr. Try-Sec. 3. Beit further enacted. That for the en- er, that "he saw a flash, and that something rollment of all persons comprehended within the with a fivery tail was coming toward us," we After that shot and shell followed in rapid sent of the governors of the respective States, succession, until we completed our task, which low State officers, and on tailure to obtain owing to loss of time is dodging, occupied fully isent, he shall employ Confederate offi five hours. A number of these missiles fel cers, charged with the duty of making such en- within thirty teet of us, showing conclusively ions, and were directing the fire of their artilary. We have preserved pieces of a shell which knocked down a pole behind us, which had not been erected five minutes before the orufield, and it was amusing next day, after

and which no artist in the world could excel. They were at once recognized by all hands, and promised to give you the particulars. The telegraph has been called upon to per orm a still more mysterious wonder. For some time past I have been ordered by Col. Eckert our superintendent of military telegraphs) to Sec. 6 Be it further enacted. That is all cases try a telegraphic experiment from a balloon. where a State may not have in the semy a num- Saturday morning, when we heard that a great ber of regiments, battalions, squadrons or com- battle must be fought, Prof. Lowe notified me panies sufficient to absorb the number of persons | that I should extend the wire to his balloon, and subject to military service under this act, belong-ing to such State, then the residue or excess the wire a mile and a half, and I was ready to percef shall be kept as a reserve, under such ascend with the professor. The battle had comregulations as may be established by the Secre- menced. When it had reached its zenith, Prof.

shended in this act shall not be subject to the which stood by our side in the bottom of the

In such cases the occupants of the balloru duty, if they shull wilfully return to obey said | would inform our artillerists of its position, and call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, the next shot or two would, in every case, silence and punished as such, under said articles: Prc- the ma-ked and annoying customer. For hours, vided, further, That whenever, in the opinion of and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so Monroe, a distance of over one hundred miles, nuch as may be necessary, not previously as this wire worked beautifully. A number of gued to different companies in service under messages were sent and received between these rovision of section four of this not; said reserve two points, and had it not been for the tremendhall be organized under such rules as the Sec- our rush of business on the wire I should have pany, battalion and regimental efficers shall be elected by the troops composing the same; Provided, The troops raised in any one Sme; Provided and calculated to carry out the object; whether it devises and creates an instrument of the battle was renewed, and with more large to the battle was renewed, and with more large to the battle was renewed, and with more large to the battle was renewed, and with more large to the battle was renewed, and with more large to the battle was renewed. fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing on or company organization with troops raised of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I bad the extreme pleasure of an-nounce by telegraph from the balloon that we

The streets of Richmond in the morning prefifty dellars allowed by existing laws, shall be scuted a deserted appearance, but very few peo-entitled to receive said bounty. Sec. 8 Be it turther enacted. That each man | noon and evening of Sunday, nothing of interwho may hereafter be mustered into service, and est transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could disthe city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and harracks, which showed us to a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond. Monday morning we made several ascensious, and found a small force near presentment or indictment of a grand jury, expectations and the same and the several ascensious, and found a small force near presentment or indictment of a grand jury, expectations and the service index the service, as being a militian and it I am right in this assumption, the popular understance of the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the consection of the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the consection of the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the consection in the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the security of the security of the security of a free that would describe himself, while in the s

cers, or private or privates from such company, containing hay, between the two houses. Nearly battalion, squadron, or regiment, who shall have every thing of value in the buildings was saved of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy | ing previously been burned out and lost everything, had since, by industry and perseverance,

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted. That the pro- and suffered no defeat, and yet regards the re to mean the army and navy of the Confederate this whole subject. By our Constitution Conislous of the first section of the act relating to treat from Corinth, the rear of which he brought States. Sec. 12. Be it further enacted That each lican, June 17.

SCRIPTION LAW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT Richmond May 19, 1862 j DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 8th inst in due course, but the importance of the subject embraced in it required careful conside ration; and this, together with other pressing duties, has caused delay in my reply. The constitutional question discussed by you in relation to the conscription law had been duly weighed before I recommended to Congress the

both houses : and your letter has not only been submitted to my Cabinet, but a written opinion by very large mejorities in both houses. This gress is to have powerion of the Congress meets the concurrence not only of my own judgments but of every member of the Cabinet; and a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, herewith enclosed, develops the reasons on which his couclusions are based.

I propose, however, from my high respect for armies and the militia, and will ende vor not Par. 16. to leave without answer any of the positions maintained in your letter.

lependent S ates form Unions or Confedera- to officer and train them when organized. tions, is to complete the power of the several members in such manner as to form one united force in all relations with foreign powers, wheth- ed the power to call them forth to execute S ate er in peace or in war. Each State, amply com- laws. petent to administer and control its own domesic government, yet too feeble to successfully sion; so may the State, for it has expressly reresist powerful nations, seeks satety by uniting served this right. with other States in like condition, and by delegating to some common agent the combined strength of all, in order to secure advantageous is implicitly reserved of governing all the militia commercial relations in peace, and to earry on except the part in actual service of the Confedpostilities with effect in war.

Now, the powers delegated by the several I confess myself at a loss to perceive in what States to the Confederate government, which is manner these careful and well defined provis their common agent, are enumerated in the 8th | ions of the Constitution, regulating the organi section of the Constitution, each power being | zation and government of the malitia, can be distinct, specific, and enumerated in paragraphs understood as applying in the remotest degree separately numbered. The only exception is to the armies of the Confederacy; nor can I the 18th paragraph, which, by its own terms, is made dependent on those previously enumera-

ted, as follows: "10. To make all laws which shall be neces sary and proper for carrying into execution the vided power over the militia. On the contrary, regoing powers," etc. Now, the war powers granted to the Congress are e nferred in the following paragraphs :

No. 1, gives authority to raise "revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government," etc. No. 11, "to declare war, grant letters narque and reprisal, and make rules concerning esptures on land and water;" No. 11," to raise and support armies; but no

nger term than two years:" No. 13, " to provide and maintain a navy: No. 14, "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

class of men, ner any greater power to receive | militia of all the States." and several others, nicely portrayed in the mud,

than it can arm," etc.

I would have very little difficulty in establishing to your entire satisfaction that the passage men between 18 and 35 years; at least this is an was absolutely indispensable; that numerous "armies composed of the whole milit a of all regiments of twelve months men were on the the States." But it is obvious that if Congress eve of being disbanded, whose places could not have power to draft into the armies raised by i mis was so critical as to fill the bosoms of ev- with the exigencies of the occasion, or it be comes that the provisions of this law were effective in | be determined by Congress; for the Constitution answer your objection on other and broader restriction than the executive veto. Under

to raise armies," Congress is the judge whether the law passed for the purpose of executing that power, is "necessary and proper." It is not other ways, and that therefore this particular pose armies for the Confederate States. way is not "necessary." The same argument mode used was not "necessary." whether it devices and creates an instrume to passed, they went home again.

will aid in defining what is meant by "militia," tinctly see from the balloon. Every available and in determining the respective powers of the machine that had wheels was brought into re. States and the Confederacy over them.

not troops, nor are they any part of the land or the offi sers." naval forces, for militia exists in time of peace, I beg you to observe that the answer which and the Constitution forbids the States to keep you say is clear, is not an answer to the question troops in time of peace; and they are expressly put. The question is, how are armies to be distinguished and placed in a separate category raised? The answer given is, that when militia from land or naval forces, in the 16th paragraph, are called forth to repet invasion, the States shall above quoted; and the words land and naval appoint the officers. General Price has fought thirteen battles, forces are shown, by paragraphs 12, 13 and 14,

company of infantry shall consist of one bun- PRESIDENT DAVIS ON THE CON- term "militia" is a collective term, meaning a discussion, if passed under such circumstances body of men organized, and cannot be applied to to could by ne possibility be aught else than a law the separate individuals who compose the organic of the separate individuals who compose the organic.

> strength of the States into only two classes of armies " if the war be offensive ? organized bodies—one, the armies of the Confederacy; the other, the militia of the States. In the delegation of power to the Confederacy, after exhausting the subject of declaring war, raising and supporting armies, and providing a navy, in relation to all which the grant of aupassage of such a law: it was fully debated in thority to Congress is exclusive, the Constitution proceeds to deal with the other organized body, army to be composed! If this government cansubmitted to my Cabinet, but a written opinion the militia, and instead of delegating power to has been a quired from the Attorney General. Congress alone, or reserving it to the States The constitutionality of the law was sustained alone, the power is divided as follows, viz: Con-

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, sup-pessing insurrections and repel invasions."— Sec. 8, par. 15.

"To provide for organizing, arming and displining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service yourself, and for other eminent citizens who en- of the Confederate States; reserving to the my action in approving and signing it; and the tertain opinions similar to yours, to set forth, States respectively the appointment of officers somewhat at length, my own views on the pow- and the authority of training the militia accorder of the Confederate government over its own ing to the discipline presc ibed by Congress."-Congress, then, has the power to provide for

organizing the arms bearing people of the The main, if not the only purpose for which States, into militia. Each State has the power Congress may call forth the militia to execute Confederate laws The State has not surrender-Congress may call them forth to repel inva-

> Congress may call them forth to suppress in surrections; and so may the State, for the power

conceive how the grant of exclusive power to declare and carry on war by armies raised and that party is governed, and how false are its ment will render it extremely difficult to arrest supported by the Confederacy, is to be restricted diminished by the clauses which grant a dithe delegation of authority over the militia, so far as granted, appears to me to be plainly an additional enumerated power, intended to strengthen the hands of the Confederate government in the discharge of its permanent duty, the common defense of the States:

You state, after quoting the 12th, 15th and natter, and are all contained in the same secappropriation of money to that use shall be for a tion of the Constitution, and by a well known rule of construction, must be taken as a whole, and construed together."

This argument appears to me unsound. All see nothing which confines Congress to one federacy, and not armis composed of the whole

ies, or battalious, or squadrous, or regiments, not possible, in the nature of things, that armies | the President " find no lim tation of time of service, but only raised by the Confederacy can "be composed of the Limits of the Confederacy, nor to prohibit of | Confederate service, but do not thereby become | slavery : fensive war. In a word, when Congress desires | part of the "armies raised" by Congress. They to raise an army, and passes a law for that pur- remain militia, and go home when the emergency pose, the solitary question is under the 18th which provoked their call has ceased. Armies paragraph, viz: "Is the law one that is necestralised by Congress are, of course, out of the same sary and proper to execute the power to raise population as the militia organized by the States: and to deny to Congress the power to draft a y exist in this case? The conscription act cau- offer of service because he is a member of the not aid the government in increasing its supply State militia, is to deny the power to raise an of arms or provisions, but can only enable it to army at all, for practically, all men fit for service difficulty has never been to get men. The States ganizations of the several States. You seem, have already furnished the government more however, to suggest rather than directly to assert, that the conscript law may be unconstituthe law was not only necessary, but that it inference which I draw from your expression

supplied by raw levies in the face of superior any citizens at all (without regard to the fact umbers of the foe, without entailing the most | whether they are or not members of militia or sastrous results; that the position of our ar | ganizations), the power must be co-extensive ery patriot with the liveliest apprehen-ion; and illusory; and the extent of the exigency must tic vessels was determined by the force of colliby the Constitution, like that now in question, the present moment, when our very existence is riors and trained rowers, came into collision or bers to ours, the necessity for defense has induced a call, not "for the whole militia of all the enough to say that armies might be raised in States," not for any militia, but for men to com-

Surely there is no mystery on this subject armies. To each successive mode suggested, our recent one year's experience as a new Con-the objection would be that other modes were federacy, the militia "have been called forth to ram, and in naval warfare the armed prow, and practicable, and that therefore the particular repel invasion" in numerous instances; and the projectiles, carried all the known machinery The true they never came otherwise than as bodies organ- to its highest development. The mailed steamer

and if the answer be in the affirmative, the law the conscription law as taking away from the society would give much to retrieve for its own is constitutional. None can doubt that the con- | States the power to appoint officers to their mili- use. scription law is calculated and intended to tia. You observe on this point in your letter, What is the progress which two thousand 'raise armies." It is, therefore, " necessary that unless your construction is adopted, " the could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward and proper" for the execution of that power, very object of the States in reserving the power tary service of the Confederate States, or en- Richmond. At this time we could see firing on and is constitutional, unless it comes into con- of appointing the officers, is defeated, and that peace! We have learned to appreciate the value James river to the left of Richmond, distance of the Constitution is not only a nullity, and duty of peace; and though we forget, at retofore issued by the Secretary of War, and he are continued in the service by virtue of fire was of short duration.

This this was was of short duration is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Secretary of the Secretary of War, and from the balloon (some said) fifteen miles. This times, the lesson, we do not discard it forever.

You express the opinion that this conflict extended by the Secretary of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the States and though we forget.

You express the opinion that this conflict extended to the left of Richmond, distance of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the Constitution is not only a nullity.

The Old World made war its constant occupants. sts, and support your argument by the citation ment of the officers, is vested in the Confederate tion; and the civilization and power of Greece of those clauses which refer to the militia. government, whenever it choose to call its own and Rome were purchased, each in its turn, by There are certain provisions not cited by you, action 'raising an army,' and not 'calling forth | the misery and spoliation of surrounding people

which are not without influence on my judg—the militia."

Let this war hasten to an end, so that peace ment, and to which I call your attention. They

I can only say, in reply to this, that the power may be restored. There can be no hope for the of Congress depends on the real nature of the people or for the republic till this collision has utsition for this purpose. From the scene of attle into the city of Richmond, the road was or ships of war in times of peace."—Art 1, sec. bears no semblance to "calling forth the mili-looking with anxious eyes, at the threes of the literally lined with ambulances, warons and carts, conveying the dead and wounded. About They further stipulate that "a well regulated that there is not one man out of a thousand of the peace.—Albany Argus. twilight we saw campfires innumerable around | militia being necessary to the security of a free | those who will do service under the conscription

s may be prescribed by the secretary of War.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacanmarching out from the city, so you may look or in the militia when in actual service in time. My answer has grown to such a length that I cles shall be filled by the President from the company, battallien, squadron, or regiment in the.

momentarily for a report of another severe battallien, squadron, or regiment in the.

momentarily for a report of another severe battallien, squadron, or regiment in the. created by law. The arms bearing inhabitants have power to raise armies. How shall it be according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, howbility or other inc of a State are liable to become its militia, if the done? The answer is clear. In conformity to atraw hat keep dressed better." "Dressed betployed in the service of the Contederate States, The Constitution also tells us that militia are which is now the case, the State shall appoint

There seems to me to be a conclusive test on

law be construed into a " calling forth the mili-The Constitution divides the whole military tis," if the war be detensive, and "a raising of

At some future day, after our indepe shall have been established, it is no improbable supposition that our present enemy may be tempted to abuse his naval power, by depredation on our commerce, and that we may be spelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is it to be carried on? Of what is the not call on its arms-bearing population otherwise than as militia, and if the militis can only be called forth to repel invasion, we should be uterly helpless to vindicate our honor or protect our rights. War has been well styled "the terrible litigation of nations." Have we so formed our govornment, that is this litigation we must never be plaintiff! Surely this cannot have been the intention of the framers of our compact. In no aspect in which I can view this law, can I find just reason to distrust the propriety of question presented involves consequences, both

mmediate and remote, too momentous to permit me to leave your objections unanswered. In conclusion, I take great pleasure in recog-ising that the history of the past year affords the amplest justification for your assertion that the question had been, whether the conscription law was necessary in order to raise men in Georgia, the answer must have been in the nega-live. Your noble State has promptly responded o every call that it has been my duty to make on her; and to you personally, as her executive, I acknowledge my indebtedness for the prompt, cordial and effective co-operation you have aforded me in the effort to defend our common ountry against the common enemy.

I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS His Excellency Jos. E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

Abelition Love for the Union. n, Massachuseits. The following extract from it is interesting, as showing the animus by which and popular topics; and the prevailing excite professions of devotion to the Union We the downward progress of the pulpit.

mpelled to. I should be ashamed to.

clars war: to raise and support armies, (in the plural) to provide and maintain a navy; te gov | 12th paragraph are a sulject matter as distinct | supports, the government | supports, the government | with the plural plural paragraph are a sulject matter as distinct | supports, the government | with the gov they went further, and covenanted by the 3d as they are from the navy mentioned in the paragraph of the 10th section, not to engage in 13th. Nothing can so mislead as to const us bather of the South, if Jefferson Davis should paragraph of the 10th section, not "to engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

I know of but two modes of raising armies within the Confederate States, viz: voluntary within the Confederate States, viz: voluntary and support armies and Lincoln any more than any other two slaves.

Isth. Nothing can so mistead as to construe of the South, it deflects Davis should be difference of the case, there must be differences of opinion about such questions, the preacher's deliverance gives offence to some of his love of freedom everywhere, and his desire to co-operate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln any more than any other two slaves. collistment, and draft or conscription. I perceive, power to Congress to raise and support armies and Lincoln any more than any other two slave the Prest yterian church was one noble body in the delegation of power to raise armies, no re- without qualification, the framers of the Con- holders. If there were, the uniform past record It is now divided into five, and there is resson striction as to the mode of procuring troops. I stitution intended the regular armies of the Con- of the abolitionists would place Davis above to fear further divisions. Other churches have Lincoln, for if slave-catching is worse (as we have declared it) than slaveholding, the latter is this thing to terminate? I do not besitate to exvolunteers than conscripts into its service. I I must confess myself somewhat at a loss to see no limitation by which enlistments are to be understand this position. If I am right that the (Mr. F.) would rather take his chances with ministers can be aroused to see the danger, that received of individuals only, but not of compa-militia is a body of enrolled State soldiers, it s Jefferson Davis at the last judgment than with in less than five years their liberties will be gone.

of duration of appropriation. I discover noth-the whole militia of all the States." The militia is g to contine Congress to waging war within may be called forth, in whole or in part, into the slavery society in that city, said, speaking of when mobs will dictate the doctrines you shall nust be an end of this abomination."

president of the society responded : "I wish to express the gratification with which I have listened to the speech of our friend ing the following conversatione: On this point you say, "But did the necessi- citizen into the army, or to receive his voluntary who has just sat down-a grat fication that has been shared, I am sure, by the entire audience." And what does such balderdash, thus uttered call a large number of men into the field. The in the army may be embraced in the militia or- and all ends, carth and heaven and the universe of God had better perish-than that the narrow, puerile and yet minous ideas of a set of shallow and pestilent fanatics should not be carried out, according to their time and way and will. Very few, if any, Republican papers rebuks these, but engage in the more congenial work of slandering Democrats .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

The battle of the gunboats on the Mississipp reads like a recital of an old Greek or Roman sea fight. It was a fight of steam rams, rather ions. Gunpowder and steam have added their warding off a pressing danger; but I prefer to has left the power without any other check or terrible enginery to modern warfare; but such contests as these make us realize what was the ordinary circumstances the power thus delegated character of a naval battle of antiquity, when I hold, that when a specific power is granted to Congress is scarcely felt by the States. At the sharp prowed boats, filled with mailed war-

The machinery of ancient warfare developed itself very much as it has in modern days, only the Old World lacked the two great elements. steam and gunpowder. The camp of a Roman army and its discipline were a more perfect work might be used against every mode of raising During our whole past history, as well as during than the world has since then seen. The sword, the city three weeks ago, he could have killed them all, couldn't he? retary of Wat may adopt : Provided, The com- teleg aphed you directly from the balloon, while and only test is to inquire whether the law is ized by the States with their company, field and was unknown; but troops advanced to attacks specs. I got under a fence, and he didn't saw intended and calculated to carry out the object; general officers; and when the emergency had against fortress walls under portable roofs. The me. soldiers themselves were iron plated. I cannot perceive how any one can interpret Greek fire was an agency of war which modern

> years have male in the silids of mankind Not se much in the arts of war, as in those of Let this war hasten to an end, so that peace tia." I think I may safely venture the assertion struggle. They are looking beyond the war to

> > The Florida correspondent of the Coumbus (Ga.) Sun, tells the following story: A good thing occurred the other day, while A good thing occurred the other day, while replies to this man and brother began to strike on drill, in a company that shall be nameless the correspondent at about this juncture, and he The captain, whose temper is not as even as it might be, was drilling the company, which had just been increased by the addition of a rate reliable to the company of a rate reliable to the r cruit, whose knowledge of military technicali- Dat's a mity sassy feller. Spec's I'se ties was by no means extensive.

ter --- and ---, did you suppose I was gwine the intelligent contraband would be if he en- defense. His crime was that, in spite a madto bring my best store clothes, to have em deavored to find perfect freedom by tollowing dened Northern public sentiment, he dared to smoked and greased in these nasty camps;" and the north star. surveying his togary with evident approval, "I'll be dad seized if I aint cleaner dressed than any

of the season was realized at to-day's break at the State warehouse. A hegshead of manufacturi g leaf, offered by J. W. Booth & Son, sold the season was realized at to-day's break at the state warehouse. A hegshead of manufacturi g leaf, offered by J. W. Booth & Son, sold the season was realized at the season was realized at to-day's break at the season was realized at treat from Corinth, the rear of which he brought pand protected, as the prondest occasion of his in pand protected, as the prondest occasion of his retreat, had to turn and fight and repuise the envy six times, ril of which he did successfully, inflicting severe loss upon them, and bringing off everything in perfect safety.—Sarannah Republican, 14th.

Item, June 17.

In other words, the rear of which he brought to discipline." In other words, the broad to the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution constitution, the property as the saddle for days, and, on the finite are not the clinens taken as whole as the property as the same the present indications, the finite are not the clinens taken as whole subject. By our Constitution Constitution Constitution, the property as the property of the finites, until the same of the army and analy of the Confederate war, offensive as well as definition, the finite are not the clinens taken as whole subject. By our Constitution Constitution Constitution, the property as the property of the finites, until the same of our his ringly, but a body created by law; if they are not troops, and they are not part of the army and navy of the Confederace, war, offensive as well as definition, the finities, until the finite responsibility. Now, if milities, until the surface of the finites, until the finite responsibility. Now, if milities, until the finite representation of the finites, until the finite representation of the finites, until the finite representation of the finites, until the finite representation of the point sate of the finites. Now, if milities, until the finite representation of the finites, until the finite representation of the finites. The finite state of the finites, until the finite representation of the finites, until the finites, until the finite representation of the finite state of the

The very remarkable sermon by the Ray. Dr. N L. Rice (Old School Presbyterian) entitled 'The pulpit: its relations to 'our national crisis," is one of the signs of the times. On the James Gracy, was killed by the Indians. Itla general subject of the degree to which the clergy father lives in this place. The poor boy was cut are bound or have a right to use their office for looking for some horses, in company with an the agitation of the " question of the day," he is other boy. One of them had a gun. They precisely right, covering the same ground and separated : one went to shoot a turkey, and the with, in some cases, almost precisely the other started to a bell that he heard. They had same illustrations that our readers are familiar not been separated long till the one that had the with in our columns. The evil of which he com- gun heard the other begging, " Please don't kill. plains has, to some slight d-gree, been felt me;" he looked immediately and saw three among us also; but its operation has been as Indians, one on each side of the boy, and the nothing compared to its ravages among the poor little fellow had his hands up begging for Protestant denominations around us, which have his life. They stripped the clothes off of him been ground as between the upper and the neth- and then caused him to run, and shot him five er millstones. We give rather a long extract, times with a six shoet r (as is supposed.) but it means a vast deal, of which we shall learn other boy hid for a while in some brush, then nore and more with every year that passes over pulled off his shirt (fearful that the Indiana our heads. Speaking of his own entirely cor-rect statement of the diff-rence between things nearest house. This was about ten o'clock in spiritual and things secular, as connected with the morning, and a short time after this, near the exercise of the ministerial office, he says: " If anything could be surprising, in such a day as this, it would be -- that principle so manifestly true and scriptural-principles admitted and asserted by the ablest theological writers for three hundred years, have met with an almost universal condemnation by the religious press. Why, it was only the other day that I

saw, in one of our religious papers, the plain denial that any line can be drawn between the disns came up around them, he asked what secular and the spiritual. Well, if christian ministers hold an office without metes and bounds, they may preach on all subjects, and ought to understand them all. But the idea is absurd. No civil government could exist if the functions of the different offices were not defined and limited. The ministerial effice exerts on the interests of men a wider influence than any had a shot gun, and his father-in law a rifle, but other; and as, within its legitimate sphere, it is the old man's gun was empty, and Eaker's was an inestimable blessing, so, when perverted, it loaded with small shot. s fearfully mischievous. The time is at hand when this great ques-

on respecting the limits with which the functions of the ministerial office are to be exercised. must be earnestly discussed. For, it is admited, that to a very great extent the proper work The New York Journal of Commerce has a of the ministry is neglected, while those clothed port of a late abolition meeting held in Bos- with the sacred office have traveled beyond the imits of their commission in search of exciting ly. They motioned to his wifs to get out of the

"The demand is made upon ministers of the "Aaron M. Powell said the great bulwark un-r which slavery had hitherto sheltered itself of God's Word, not well understood, not to inrecognized as shattered. The Union is bro-culcute some important precept of the G spel en—the disruption is complete. With the demanded by the state of the community, not to laion began a downward, demoralizing career hold forth some error or vice becoming prevafor the nation. Even Mr. Buffum, yesterda, lent, but to define their position respecting some could offer all his support to the President in h s exciting question of the day—a question, it present position. It was another sail proof of may be, the examination of which falls not 16th grants of power to Congres, that "These grants of power all relate to the same subject the impossible Union." These the painful results of the attempt to reconstruct within the sphere of their studies. But the public have become excited, and the minister "Mr. Swasey-Do you, or do you not, sustain must define his position. It is not enough that "Mr. Powell-I do not any more than I am exception can be taken. It is not enough that, "Wendell Phillips wished to correct a false appreciation possibly arising from the availant to declare the whole get another shot, and Baker shot him in the face another shot, and Baker shot him in the face another shot, and Baker shot him in the face another shot. the powers of Congress are enumerated in one impression possibly arising from the excellent exciting topic must be brought out; and it and throat, when he turned round and ran out It is impossible to imagine a more broad, amsection; and the three paragraphs quoted can addresses of Mr. Powell and Mr. Pilisbury. must be known whether his sympathies are all le and unqualified delegation of the whole no more control each other, by resson of their He knew no anti-slavery body which has depower of each State, than is here contained, location in the same section than they can conwith the solitary limitation of the appropriations frol any of the other paragraphs preceding, into two years. The States not only gave power to raise money for the common defense, to declars war: to raise and support armies, (in the clars war: to raise and support armies war: to raise and support armies war: to raise

country! Where will the thing stop." Another Abolitionist, the Ray, Mr. Hatfield, crease its boldness. Admit that ministers may Every time you yield to the clamor, you but inhear, and the prayers that shall be offered in the

And upon the conclusion of his address, the Talk With an "Intelligent Contraband." pondent" and an "intelligent contraband" hav-

intelligent contraband, uneasily. "Yes. That is-I am -yes; I am with the and thus approved, impart—but that all means army, sir," replied the Tribuse correspondent; and I would like to ask you a few questions. Where is Beauregard, at Corinth or at Rich-

> Int. Con -" Yis, mars'r." Tribune correspondent.-" Where, at Rich-Int. Con .- "Yis, mars'r." Trib. Cor .- " And how many men has he !"

In'. Con.—" N'ggers, mars'r!" Trib Cor.—" No—soldiers." Int. Con.-" Bout sixty hundred t'ousand, I Trib. Cor .- "What ! Are you sure! Aren't you mistaken !" Int. Con .- " Yis, mars'r." Tribe Cor .- "Well, when did he arrive

Iut. Con.-"O, two tree four munis ago. Trib. Cor .- "You mean weeks, don't you?" Int. Con -" Yis, mara'r." Trib. Cor .- " Do you think the rebels will vacuate Richmond ?" Int. Con.-" O, yis, mars'r: dey'll fight like Trib. Cor .- " You don't understand me, sir ; I mean will they run away?" Int. Con -" Yis, mars'r; dey ollers runs SWSY. Trib. Cor .- "But if McClellan had attacked

"Whose slave were you!" asked the correspondent, after a pause."

Int. Con —" Mars'r Davis'."

Trib. Cor.-" And he treated you with great bratulity, no doubt." Int. Con .- "Yis, Mars'r treat me fus' rate." Trib. Cor .- "But you want your freedom.

Int. Con .- " O, vis, Mars'r." Trib. Cor .- "How would you like to go Int. Con .- "Putty cold, North, ain't it?" Trib. Cor .- "O, no. Ever been Norsh !" Trib. Cor .- " To what place ?"

Int Con .- " To Florider, Mars'r."

Trib. Cor .- " Florida !"

Trib. Cor .- "What, your master ?" Int. Con .- 'Yis, Mars'r." Trib. Cor.-Why, did Jeff. Davis ever live in Int. Con .- "O, yis, Mars'r; he lib dar some

forty fifty year, I spec's."

The evidently untrustwerthy nature of the

respondent was not, after all, worse sold than while Democrats are speaking out boldly in his RATES OF POSTAGE.-From and after the 1st

of July next, the rates of postage will be as He is coming out of the conflict all the brightes The captain was in a smiling mood the rest of follows: For every letter not exceeding half and purer for the storm. He is no longer the Ohit an ounce in weight, conveyed in the mails for Congressman, but a representative of the noblest any distance within the Confederate States, there shall be charged 10 cents; and for every

Indian News.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lampassas to the Houston Telegraph.

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Wall by

and Inped r mes \$10,

On the 9th of last month a little boy, named one hour, Mr. James Baker and family were a tacked on the Phantom Hill road, leading from Austin, near eight miles from this place. Mr. Baker is an old Texian, and is generally we'll known in all this country; he has lived on Onion Creek, within eight miles of Auctin, for a long while, and many of his old friends would like to have shared with him in the fight. Baker speaks Spanish very well, and when the In they wanted and who was captain, and after being informed who was captain, and they wanted his horses, he told them to take the horses, the captain motioned to a thicket, directing

They run from tree to tree, dodging the best they could, and the arrows were flying in a stream at Baker. He remained behind while his wife and father-in-law were making their way for the thicket. He was very active, not being still a single moment. When he would see an Indian in the act of shooting, he would present his gun at him, and they, would retreat instantway, not wishing to shoot her. She extracted one of the arrows from her husband's back and snapped it in two before them.

them to run there; the thicket was several hun

dred yards off. They made for the thicket, and

directly they began to shoot at them. Baker

The Indians dismounted when the fight counnexced. They gained the thicket at last all alive. In the meantime Baker received five wounds; two were very slight, one severe in the eft arm, just above the elbow joint, one in the back, just below the left shoulder blade, ranging up to the spine near the neck. During this time he had not discharged a single shot. They continued to fight, coming up very close, hoping to kill Lim. One arrow struck a twig, and glan eing, struck his little babe, which it would have killed, had it not been wrapped in a blanket with seven folds around it, the arrow striking the right breast, nearly cutting to the flesh.

of sight. The other Indians came and h Fourteen holes were shot through his coat. One Indian followed the horse and buggy, which ran a mile from the place of attack near a house where a young man was staying with a herd of sheep. He saw the Indian and mounted his horse and ran to the nearest house, a short distance further, and met four men coming up the road, who went as fast as they could to the place. The It dians made one or two charges, and the men stood their ground, by some trees, and discovering the white folks in the thicket, went to them The Indians then immediately retreated

ted for joy : all alive, and they had relief. The Indians seen by Mr. Baker were dressed milar to white men. They were hats and the United States uniform coat. Federal Report from Chattanoogn.

There was a joyous little meeting. The party

rom the Louisville Jon nal, 16th] We learn that Col. Dumont and Col. Haggard have returned to Nashville from Chattaneogu The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboal, as well as the wagers, failing to arrive in time Our forces that captured and occupied Chattanoogs, are now at Shelbyville. This is the statement that has been made to

us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap, may have been ad-You b'long to de army, mars'r !" asked the vancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even their supplies had been abundant. Whatever the true state of the case may have been, we cannot but regret deeply that the abancoment of so exceedingly important a strategic point as Chattanooga was found necessary. But our army at Cumberland Gap will follow the rebel forces vigorously, dispensing freedom to East Tennesses in their progress, and either Gen. Mitchell's division, or both in co-operation, will soon plant the United States flag again at

> The correspondent of the New York Timer, writing from Fremont's army after the Wyndham ambuscade, says:

We must repeasess Chattanooga, and certainly

Chattanooga, nevermore to be removed.

I will send you a list of killed and wounded by telegraph as soon as obtained; I have already sent you by telegraph the main facts of to day's affairs. Despite everything, I think that as yet we have only encountered Jackson's mar guard, and a brave, skillful and officient rear guard it is. I tell you, gentlemen of the North, we must recognize fighting essence in the men with whom we are now fighting. They have risen in my estimation to-day more than I ever before deemed it possible. They have re-treated without leaving a thing behind them as far as they chose to: now, on their own ground, and in their own fashion, they propose to give us battle; when we meet them we've got to Int. Con .- 'Yis, mars'r ; he killed them all, I meet them as the "Bucktails" did, prepared to fight, and preferring an honorable death to a coward's life. I am repidly making up my mind that no small proportion of our men intend to be soldiers without actually exposing their lives to the precarious chances of war.

THE STORY OF ONE REGIMENT.-When the Maine 11th passed through Broadway last Norember. the "Haileinjah Chorus," chanted by sons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would, within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they built those famous barracks which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter, the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casev's division they were only seven hundred and fifty strong; one-eighth died of disease. While on the peninsula they lived on hard bis-Int. Con .- "Yis, Mars'r. De ole gemman lib | cuit and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double quick for Williamsburg. the men fell on the road and died from sheer axbaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numhered, fit for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. One half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded .- Cin-

The Racine (Wisconsin) Press compliments this gentleman as follows:

The bitter and relentless abuse of C. L. Vallandigham at the North, by a demoralized "Why in — thunder don't you man with a special in much doubt whether the Tribune cortraw hat keep dressed better." "Dressed better." "Dressed better." "Dressed better." "Dressed better." "Dressed better." "The special in much doubt whether the Tribune corstand up fearlessly and almost alone in Congress, and denounce the assaults upon the Coupatriotism of the nation. Through every temptation and trial, and amid threats of expulsion and denunciations for treason, while friends deserted him, and presses from whom he had a right to expect better things were silent, he has